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## CARDINAL GIBBONS ON GREAT TROUBLE MAKER

In This Country it is Money—Sure to be Corruption in Amalgamation of Great Capital.

Cardinal Gibbons is spending the summer away down at the farthest end of Long Island, in the modest little rectory of Rev. Father O'Hara, who is pastor of the local church. In one of the oldest settled spots of America, where even the road signs inform you that this particular town was opened in 1683, the only wear of the scarlet biretta in America is lounging away the brilliant wind-swept summer days.

It was in the rectory of the parish church that Cardinal Gibbons explained to a newspaper correspondent what he feared morally and financially from the present condition of the country. Cardinal Gibbons talks absolutely to the point. He does not waste words on fancy expressions of sentiment. He does not beat about the bush with fine phrases. What he has to say he says emphatically and briefly.

"Whenever there is an amalgamation of great capital, or a large collection of men interested in one money-making concern, there is sure to be corruption. It is not a new story. It is a story as old as the world's history. The only reason that it comes so much to the fore at present is that the methods of its detection are daily growing stronger.

"Corruption has always existed. Corruption, I am afraid, will always exist as long as human nature yields to the attributes that lead to temptation.

"The bright spot in the whole swamp of present moral degradation is the fact that the degradation is made known. Corruption can not exist nowadays without being discovered after a while. The greater the evil the greater the possibility of remedy. And that possibility of remedy has now become such an assured fact that it counterbalances almost the evil which the present condition of money madness creates.

"The fear, the dread of exposure is the counterbalancing element, and that fear, that dread, that horror of having a name once respected dragged down is due to the efforts of the metropolitan press. It may not be good theology, it may not be good ethics, but it is certainly very good common sense, and a very good moral element that the fear of exposure in the public press keeps many a man sticking close to the path of rectitude who otherwise would stray off in the by-ways of personal graft.

### The Power of the Press.

"There is nothing," said he, "which a man prizes more than his reputation. And the only way to effectually upset a man's reputation is to expose him to the public press. The power of the press is incalculable. Its argus, almost searchlight, eye is ever looking for the weak spot in humanity to throw it into bold prominence. Sometimes it happens that the defect is shown in an exaggerated form. But as a rule the public exposures of public men are public benefactions.

"There is nothing that so touches a man's self-respect as what the newspapers say about him. By newspapers, I mean a great metropolitan newspaper which can, in one headline, bring justice and denunciation to a man who has always posed as a popular idol of righteousness, but who is really a hypocrite.

"The shattering of idols has of late become a thing of almost daily occurrence. It is a sad thing to contemplate, but it is an inevitable condition. The late James G. Blaine, when he was Secretary of State, said to me once that a man in business would do an act which he would consider absolutely contemptible and wrong if he did it in his own personality. 'A collection of men,' said Mr. Blaine, 'will permit wrong which no one of those men individually would ever think of doing.' That is undoubtedly true of the condition that has been exposed in this recent insurance scandal.

### Insurance Scandal.

"Now, in this insurance scandal and various other unfortunate business wrongs that have been exposed lately, it is very much to be doubted if any one particular man would do of his own accord what he did as a director or stockholder. A great many very honorable and reputable gentlemen are more or less implicated in these scandals. When the scandals are brought to light and exposed these honorable gentlemen justify themselves by saying that they had only a very small part in it. Their excuse is that perhaps they owned one share in a thousand and that while the directorate of the thousand shares committed a financial crime their one little interest was so small that it did not count.

"Does that excuse them?

"Why, certainly not. They quite likely erred through ignorance rather than intention, but a wrong is a wrong, no matter how it is done.

"The great trouble maker in this country is money. The great offset to that evil is the American inclination to spend it rapidly."

"You consider, then, that American extravagance is something of a blessing?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, indeed. Americans are not misers, thank God. Otherwise, we would be in a deplorable condition. When great fortunes are made they are almost as rapidly expended, and the constant circulation of money, the keeping going of these great accumulations of wealth, is one of the hopeful signs of the future. We are strictly and commercially a business nation. England was never more so. All the tendency of life in this country is toward the accumulation of money and so soon as a man finds that he is accumulating money he sets himself seriously about the business of expending it. That keeps the balance even; that keeps the money where it should be, in constant circulation."

"You do not believe, then, in the Scriptural statement that the love of money is the fruit of all evil?"

"In the United States it is not the love of money itself that is the root of all evil. The fact

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## GOLD DISCOVERED IN IRELAND.

Mine "as Rich as any in South Africa" Said to Have Been Opened.

Dublin, July 29.—A great deal of interest has been aroused recently by the rumors and reports of the discovery of a gold mine in Ireland, which its owners state is every bit as rich as any in South Africa. They claim that it will yield about two ounces of gold to the ton.

Great secrecy is being thrown around the locality in which the alleged Irish gold mine is said to have been discovered. The announcement of its existence was first made by Seaton F. Milligan at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Belfast. He stated that a friend of his had discovered the mine in the north of Ireland and that the machinery for working it was ready. Mr. Milligan refused to be interviewed regarding the locality of the mine, but the announcement naturally aroused a vast amount of interest.

One report has it that the mining operations are being carried on near Ballymore, a small town in the west of County Down, near the Mourne mountains. According to the story, while boring operations for a well were being carried on an extraordinary class of clay was met with. A sample of this clay was submitted to an American expert. He made an analysis and announced that the clay contained both gold and silver in paying quantities.

So far, it is said, only surface mining has been done, twenty feet being the greatest depth reached. It is not known how deep the lead extends. According to the expert some of the South African mines are worked profitably with an output of three-quarters of an ounce per ton, while some of the Alaskan mines average only three pennyweights to the ton.

## THE BELGIAN JUBILEE.

The kingdom of Belgium has just celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its independence, having been until 1830 a part of the Netherlands. This little Catholic nation is now one of the most prosperous in the world. Its total population is estimated at about seven millions, though the area of the country is only 11,373 square miles. The surplus of births over deaths in 1903 was 73,626. The Catholic faith is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, and there are considerably less than half that many Jews. Of churches and chapels, schools of all grades, convents and charitable institutions, there is no end. Each of the six dioceses into which the kingdom is divided has its own ecclesiastical seminary; and there are, besides, ten smaller seminaries. The Catholic University of Louvain, with its five "faculties," or branches of study, has an enrollment of 1,431 students. There are universities also at Brussels, Ghent and Liege. The diamond jubilee celebration in Belgium was in thanksgiving for its peace, progress, and prosperity. On the 21st inst., by order of the hierarchy, a solemn Te Deum was sung in all the churches of the kingdom.

## SENATOR PLATT'S WASTED LIFE.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator from New York, is quoted as saying a day or two ago:

"I am 72 years old. That is a great many days and months and years, some of them fruitful, some barren, but none of them worth the while. It could have been so much better—or at least so different from what it is. If I had it to do over again I would model my political life along other lines."

That is an awful judgment for a man to pass on his own life—that it was not worth the while. The ordinary ambitions of men—money, power, rank, and all the pleasures of sense—are dead Sea fruit. These Senator Platt has enjoyed in extraordinary degree; he is rich, he has tasted every indulgence, he is or was the political master of a great state, he has been both husband and father, and he holds a most conspicuous public office. Vanity of vanities, he says, it was not worth the while.

Only God is great, only His love is really worth while, only in His service is there permanent contentment of mind, only in His grace is there hope of eternal life.—Catholic Columbian.

## FROM FIELD OF CARNAGE TO FIELD OF DIPLOMACY

Time Almost at Hand For Meeting of Peace Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan—Witte and Komura.

Baron Komura, one of the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, landed a week ago at Seattle with his suite. M. Witte, for the Russian side, reached New York yesterday. The time is near at hand when the representatives of the czar and the mikado will sit face to face and endeavor to agree on terms which will result in a permanent peace in the far east.

The first move will be the visit of the envoys to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. It is at the president's house that the representatives of the two powers will first come in contact with one another. When this function is over the plenipotentiaries will be free to proceed on their way to Portsmouth, N. H., where their sessions will be held.

Elaborate preparations have been made to insure privacy for the peace negotiators. When they are holding their sessions they will be under the guardianship of the United States navy, and no civilians will be allowed in the navy yard. All the time they are in this country they will be under the protection of this government. They will be the guests of the president of the United States. Most of the expenses of the entertainment will be paid out of the contingent expenses of the state department, and it has been estimated that the cost will be at least \$50,000. An offer has been received from the state of New Hampshire to pay the hotel expenses of the two parties, and this may be accepted.

The peace envoys and their suites constitute a very distinguished party. They are nearly all men who have played the far eastern game for their respective governments. They are all men who have won distinction in diplomacy and in the affairs of their respective governments. Take the Russian party, for instance. It is a very imposing array of talent and brain force. The ranking plenipotentiary is M. Sergius Witte, who for many years has been one of the most powerful men in the Russian empire. By many he is regarded as the foremost statesman in Russia.

### Baron de Rosen's Career.

Baron de Rosen was the Russian Minister to Tokio at the outbreak of the present war, having been appointed in 1893. It was he who conducted the negotiations between Russia and Japan over the matters in dispute, which were suddenly cut short by the Japanese attack on the Russian navy off Chemulpo and Port Arthur. He is therefore an expert on the situation in the far east, and especially on the questions which led to the war.

Along with M. Witte are several distinguished Russians. As a counsellor in international law he will have Professor De Martens, who is one of the greatest authorities on the laws of nations in Europe and has frequently figured in international disputes. He is professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg. Then there will be M. Shipoff, the director of the Russian treasury department; Major General Yermoleff, the Russian military attaché at London; M. Samoiloff, of the Russian foreign office; M. Plancou, who was formerly Russian charge d'affaires at Peking and is very well versed in the intricacies of the far east; M. Korotovitch, formerly secretary of the Russian legation at Peking, and M. Naboukoff, of the foreign office. In addition to these it is expected that M. Pokotiloff, the Russian minister at Peking; Captain Roussine, who has been on duty at Vladivostok, and M. Routowsky, the Russian financial agent at London, will also be added to the peace party of the czar.

The Japanese peace party is headed by Baron Jutaro Komura, who is at the head of the Japanese

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## GOSPEL SERMONS IN BACKGROUND.

Protestant Pastors Say Public Demands "Live Topics" and Discussion of "Worldly" Subjects.

(Chicago Tribune.)

According to church statistics, Chicago ministers are leaders in a new movement for the substitution of "live topic" discussions for the old Sunday gospel sermon.

While there is no organized association for the development of the movement, it has grown steadily during the last ten years until now there are few churches in Chicago where sermon pure evangelical sermons are ever preached. They have been superseded by discussions on subjects of public interest.

Clergymen deny that the "live topic" discussions have forced gospel sermon into the background, contending that it is preached as extensively now as it ever was. However, a review of the Sunday addresses delivered during the last six months in Chicago will show that a majority of the discourses have been on other than religious subjects.

The conviction of Bigamist Hoch for wife murder; the defeat of the Russians' Baltic fleet; Mayor Dunne's plan to segregate vice; the teamsters' strike, and other live questions have furnished material for Sunday sermons this year. The wider the public interest in the topic discussed, the larger the congregations that hear the ministerial discourses.

While all ministers seen emphatically denied that the gospel no longer is preached, they admitted that a weekly commentary upon the news of the day proves advantageous in gathering together large audiences. Some clergymen said they announce weekly what apparently is a "popular question," and then, after a few moments of discussion, turn the discourse into an evangelical sermon.

This may be true in many cases, but the fact remains unchanged that the churches where "live topics" are discussed invariably have the largest congregations. Judging from the attendance, the churchgoing public appears to demand a certain kind of sermon, just as theater patrons insist upon one kind of entertainment or another. If the kind of sermon is not given in one church, another house of worship where it can be had is soon found. The public, it is said, must be catered to at church as well as elsewhere.

According to the announcements in the newspapers, 155 sermons on live topics were discussed during the months of May, June, and July. Of this number forty-seven were delivered in Methodist churches, thirty-nine in Presbyterian, thirty-two in Congregational, twenty in Baptist, and the others in churches of various denominations. But this number included only the "advertised" sermons and as less than one-fourth of the churches announce the subjects of the weekly discourses, it is safe to assume the total of "live topic" sermons delivered was nearer to 400 than 150.

The Rockefeller gift to the Congregational missions supplied a topic for discussion which was taken advantage of by almost every Protestant clergyman in Chicago. "Tainted money" was talked of for weeks after the Gladden incident.

On the Sunday following the spread of the teamsters' strike sermons on the lessons to be drawn from the conflict between capital and labor were preached in twenty-three churches. Ten ministers spoke on "The Fall of the Russian Empire" after the destruction of the czar's Baltic fleet.

When Mayor Dunne announced his plan for the segregation of vice into restricted districts the churches rose in a body to protest against the city's chief magistrate recognizing vice and its right to exist. Memorial day furnished a fertile subject for eulogies of the deeds of the old soldiers, and the death of Secretary Hay was an occasion for tributes to the statesman.

While the ministry denies that there has been a departure from the gospel sermons, the laity readily admits that the Sunday sermon has really become a commentary on the news of the week. A member of one of the large south side churches said yesterday that he would not remain in the congregation if the minister preached evangelical sermons.

## AN INFALLIBLE AND INDEFECTIBLE MINISTRY

Christ Established Such With the Apostolic Church—What Church is the Legitimate Successor?

(Written for the Inter-Mountain Catholic.)

Having established the three attributes of the Church, instituted by our Divine Lord, namely, authority, infallibility and indefectibility, and without which an act of faith is impossible, it only remains to be proved which one of the many Christian Churches claiming to be the true Church can legitimately prove its claim to be identical with the Apostolic Church on which Christ conferred these essential attributes.

From the authority bestowed by God through His Son on the Apostles to teach all things whatsoever, it is certain that He also established an infallible and indefectible ministry which was to subsist in all ages and teach all nations. The all-important question is to ascertain what Church is identical with, or the legitimate successor of the Apostolic Church. The Catholic Church claims to be. The proofs to sustain this claim are both negative and positive.

The negative argument, placed in form, is: If the Catholic Church is not identical with the Apostolic Church originally commissioned by Christ, or the legitimate successor of the synagogue, what Church is? Not the Greek Church, because the Greek Church up to the time of the Eastern schism was in communion with the Catholic Church, both forming one corporate body. At the time of the separation, that corporate body known as the Roman Catholic Church was either false or true. If false, so was the Greek Church, which communed with it, and believed as it taught and believed. But if the Roman Catholic was the true Church, then the Greek Church in separating from the true Church must necessarily be false. In either case, i. e., whether the Roman Catholic was true or false, the Greek Church, always in communion with it, by separating from it is false, because it can, in no way, connect itself with Apostolic ministry, or become identical with that body which would make good its claim to the promises made by our Divine Lord to His Apostles and their successors. The same argument applies to all Oriental schismatics, who severed their connection with the Catholic Church, because none except through her can reach the fountain-head from whom the authority to teach and the promise of immunity from error came and was guaranteed. The same argument applies with still greater force to all Protestant denominations, who have lost all traces of connection with Apostolic ministry. There being no denomination that can trace its origin in an unbroken chain without a missing link back to the Apostolic ministry but the Apostolic Church, she alone is identical with the Apostolic corporation and has the only legal title to the authority conferred on them by Christ, which was to continue to the consummation of the world.

Will it be said, as it is sometimes alleged, that the Catholic Church separated from the Greek Church, not the Greek from the Roman Catholic Church? To disprove this allegation it is only necessary to recall: (1) What caused the separation; and (2) the attitude of the Greek Church in regard to these causes for ten centuries, whilst in communion with the Catholic Church. The causes that led to the final separation of the Greek Church from the Catholic Church were the Supremacy of the Supreme Pontiff and the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Before the final separation took place, as may be historically proven, the Greek Church was one with the Catholic Church on these two points. Both maintained the Supremacy of the Pope and the Procession of the Holy Ghost as an integral part of the Creed. After the separation the Greek Church denied both. Therefore, the Greek and not the Roman Catholic Church became the dissenting party, because it denied what it before admitted.

Up to the time of the separation there is no question of the submission of the Eastern and Western Churches to authority of the Pope. When the separation took place the Eastern (or Greek) Church no longer yielded to this authority, whilst the Western (or Roman Catholic) Church clung to the ancient faith. Therefore, the allegation that the Roman Catholic Church separated from the Greek Church is not true. Facts prove the contrary, and as a necessary consequence make the Greek Church the one that separated from the corporate body of teachers who could trace their lineal descent back to the Apostles.

But no separation, we are told, was necessary on the part of the Greek Church because of the corruptions which afflicted the Western Church at this period. This objection may be answered in two ways:

First, as to the alleged corruptions, if applied to the divine side of the Church, or the Church in her teaching capacity defining faith and morals, the supposed corruption is denied. The Articles of Faith believed then are believed now and were believed from the beginning. Pick out anyone that belongs to the deposit of faith and prove that it is a corruption. All attempts to do so, from the days of the Reformation, have failed. Corruption as bearing on the human side of the Church is not to the point, and therefore is passed over.

Second, if the charge of corruption alleged be true, the Greek Church (in communion with Rome up to the time of the separation) is equally guilty, because it shared in them. If these corruptions vitiated the latter, for a similar reason they vitiated the former, and both Churches failed contrary to the promise of indefectibility made by her Divine Founder. But a promise made by God, who is unchangeable, can not fail, and the true Church must exist somewhere. Did the Greek Church come in communion with the true Church existing somewhere? No, because it came in communion with no Church. Then, necessarily, it is false. Neither did any of the Oriental schismatics, and much less any of the Reformers who severed all connection with the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century.

Some insist that the true Church always existed, not however as a visible body, not in its entirety in

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## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

### FOREIGN.

Kaiser's plan in visiting czar was to name a German prince for Norway's throne.

Funds in Russian labor camps caused rioting and more is feared.

France and Germany again face crisis because of inability to agree as to conference program on Morocco.

Zionist committee made unfavorable report on Great Britain's offer of Jewish colony in Uganda.

Japanese forces occupied Alexandrovsk, Island of Sakhalin, Russians offering little resistance; quantities of supplies taken; Tokyo watching developments in northern Korea.

Swedish rigsdag adopted report of special committee on dissolution: will borrow \$25,000,000 for military purposes.

Emperor William seeks to unite Norway, Denmark, and Germany in new empire.

Secretary Taft and party given cordial greetings on trip from Tokyo to Kyoto.

Russia continues war preparations in view of possible hitch over indemnity; China may make a demand for \$100,000,000.

Russian council of state met at Peterhof palace to consider granting of reforms.

Miss Alice Roosevelt thoroughly enjoyed delights of surf bathing and bathing at Honolulu.

Visiting health congress delegate coined word "smog" to define combination of smoke and fog in London; another proposed ventilation of whole city.

### DOMESTIC

President Roosevelt expected to ask congress to increase displacement of battleships Michigan and South Carolina from 16,000 to 20,000 tons, making them most formidable in the world.

Grand jury investigating leak in department of agriculture's cotton crop report, reported refusal of two New York brokers to answer questions.

President Roosevelt visited hospital at Coney Island and cheered children suffering from tuberculosis of bone.

Mrs. Hamilton Wickes Cary, New York woman of wealth and social position, made insane by drugs.

Bug in ice cream at St. Paul caused fight and a broken window.

Farmers near South Bend, Ind., barricaded road and wrecked auto.

Census enumerators at Little Chute, Wis., found

family of twenty-seven children, twenty-four of whom are living.

Memphis, Tenn., man drowns young son, victim of cigarette habit.

W. J. Bryan proposed for presidential candidate in 1908 by Wisconsin democrat.

Yellow fever epidemic continued to spread in New Orleans, breaking out in thirty-five separate districts.

Thugs attacked woman servant of Mrs. Charles Counsellman of Chicago; Mrs. Ellen Tennes of West Hammond forced by boy bandits to give up savings.

Bigamist Hoch, condemned wife slayer, reprieved by Illinois governor while in the shadow of gallows.

President Morton discharged talkative Equitable agent; pension list is made public.

Russian peace envoys fortunate in arrangements made for their entertainment; Commander Winslow will do honors aboard government dispatch boat Mayflower on trip from New York to Portsmouth.

Sato, official spokesman of Japanese peace party, declared Japan willing for armistice; ratification of credentials of envoys necessary to such action.

Korea sounded United States on question of inviolability of national integrity as result of war; powers disposed to grant Japan paramount rights in peninsula as result of crowning victories on land and sea.

Order by Secretary Bonaparte prohibiting duns of clerks during business hours declared to contain moral as to salaries; expenses of employees increased, but pay remains stationary.

James E. Foye, manager of Charles G. Gates' brokerage office in New York, declared he would not give starving mother a cent, although she is about to be evicted from the cheap tenement for want of \$12 rent.

Rome, (Ga.) wife, whose alleged infidelity was followed by slaying of man by husband, will try to convict mate to save her honor.

Examiner grilled Mutual Reserve Insurance company, charging graft since 1899; many Chicagoans interested in concern.

Polyholder assailed Ryan management of Equitable in amended complaint to be filed in suit for recovery of surplus; report showed loss of \$15,000,000 in business of society as compared with last year.

Youthful cousins at Chicago vainly sought a license to marry.

Man at New York, aged ninety, who gave away fortune, will return to Scotland to claim money.

Mayor Dunne, in speech at Boston, declared he still hopes for municipal ownership, but showed less confidence in "immediate" prospects.

Small southern towns in panic, refusing all freight from New Orleans, paralyzing business of metropolis and tying up traffic of three states owing to yellow fever.

Springfield (Ill.) council members in row over light tax; guns drawn; ramp control passed bill.

California express, Santa Fe road, wrecked near Lamont, Ill., several fatally hurt.

Detectives secretly guard life of Mrs. Augusta Fitzsimmons in Ashland avenue, Chicago, residence; anonymous letter-writer has threatened assassination.

Four thousand freight handlers at Chicago threatened to strike if wage increase is not granted.

Senator Depew returned from Europe; refuses to discuss Equitable, but likes "Fads and Fancies."

Capitalists of New York and Brooklyn plan to combine plants into one \$40,000,000 pottery concern.

Three boys killed by collapse of cottage at Chicago, which they were tearing apart for firewood.

Standard Oil steamer said to have been used in smuggling tobacco at Bayonne, N. J.

Evansville, Ill., policeman stopped "auto" of M. H. Cartwright with bullets.

Cleveland tenants formed association to blacklist landlords who object to children in rented property.

Police Chief Collins of Chicago declared he would drive every gambler and holdup man from the city; began by raiding all big poker clubs in loop district, formerly believed "protected."

Henry Chester, Hammond, Ind., farmer, stabbed son's guest.

Chicago City railway filed bill for injunction against city, purpose of which will bar municipal ownership.

Swamp was fired at Plainfield, N. J., to rout out negro murderer.

Paul Morton elected president of the Equitable Life to succeed Alexander, who resigned. Hyde may follow.

New York messenger boy's diary produced in court showed he "never meant to be bad."

Congress faces necessity of enacting legislation to check dangerous wave of immigration from southeastern Europe; increase in illiterate tide comes mostly from Hungary, Russia, and Italy; educational and other tests suggested.

John Hyde, former statistician in agricultural department, gone abroad.

Albans built on "scientific" principles declared by Richard Weightman to be failures as compared with those constructed along practical lines; Langley experiments cited.